

Unit 6: Business and pleasure.	
<b>Introduction</b>	Reading and listening: Around the world.
<b>Grammar</b>	<u>Present continuous.</u>
<b>Working life</b>	<b>Shopping.</b> Reading and listening: shopping. Shopping for clothes: <u>1</u> , <u>2</u> and <u>3</u> .
<b>Real world</b>	<b>Networking.</b> Reading: The queen of networking. Grammar: Question words.

# Present continuous.

## EL PRESENTE CONTINUO (PRESENT CONTINUOUS)

### FORMA:

a) El presente continuo o progresivo en afirmativa se forma con el presente del auxiliar **'to be'** y el gerundio (-**ing**) del verbo que se quiere conjugar:

-

<b>I am playing</b>	<i>Yo estoy jugando</i>
<b>You are playing</b>	<i>Tú estás jugando</i>
<b>He is playing</b>	<i>Él está jugando</i>
<b>We are playing</b>	<i>Nosotros estamos jugando</i>
<b>You are playing</b>	<i>Vosotros estáis jugando</i>
<b>They are playing</b>	<i>Ellos están jugando</i>

**I am reading** a book / *Estoy leyendo un libro*

**Helen is phoning** a friend / *Helen está telefoneando a un amigo*

b) La forma negativa añade la partícula **'not'** al auxiliar:

-

<b>I am not playing</b>	<i>Yo no estoy jugando</i>
<b>You are not playing</b>	<i>Tú no estás jugando</i>
<b>He is not playing</b>	<i>Él no está jugando</i>
<b>We are not playing</b>	<i>Nosotros no estamos jugando</i>
<b>You are not playing</b>	<i>Vosotros no estáis jugando</i>
<b>They are not playing</b>	<i>Ellos no están jugando</i>

**I am not reading** a book / *No estoy leyendo un libro*

**Helen is not phoning** a friend / *Helen no está telefoneando a un amigo*

c) La forma interrogativa invierte el sujeto y el auxiliar:

-

<b>Am I playing?</b>	<i>¿Estoy yo jugando?</i>
<b>Are you playing?</b>	<i>¿Estás tú jugando?</i>
<b>Is he playing?</b>	<i>¿Está él jugando?</i>
<b>Are we playing?</b>	<i>¿Estamos nosotros jugando?</i>
<b>Are you playing?</b>	<i>¿Estáis vosotros jugando?</i>
<b>Are they playing?</b>	<i>¿Están ellos jugando?</i>

**Am I reading** a book? / *¿Estoy yo leyendo un libro?*

**Is Helen phoning** a friend? / *¿Está Helen telefoneando a un amigo?*

+	-	?
She's talking to me	He isn't talking to me.	Are you talking to me? <i>Yes, I am.</i>
We're talking to you	We aren't talking to you.	Is he talking to me? <i>No, he isn't.</i>
I'm talking to you	I'm not talking to you.	Are they talking to us? <i>Yes, they are.</i>
They're talking to us	They aren't talking to us.	

### 1. Con la mayoría de los verbos, sólo hay que añadir **'ing'**

Ej. *watching, looking, wearing*

### 2. Si el verbo termina con la letra **'e'**, se quita.

Ej: *take - taking      come- coming      write- writing*

### 3. Si el verbo tiene una sola sílaba y termina por **consonante-vocal-consonante**, hay que **doblar la consonante final**.

Ej. *Run- running      Sit- sitting      Swim- swimming*

## USO:

a.) Indica una acción que se está desarrollando en ese momento.

**He is smoking.** / *Él está fumando*

Está fumando en este momento. Puede ser un fumador habitual o puede que fume en muy raras ocasiones. (\*) Observa la diferencia con el ejemplo del Presente Simple “*He smokes*”

**I am having breakfast now and it's nine o'clock.** / *Estoy desayunando ahora y son las nueve en punto*

Estoy desayunando y en este momento son las nueve en punto. Es posible que todos los días desayune a las nueve pero podría ser también que habitualmente desayune a otra hora distinta. El hecho es que hoy desayuno a las nueve en punto.

Se utiliza con palabras tales como: **now, at the moment, at this moment, this morning**, etc.

b.) También puede indicar una acción planificada que se desarrollará en un futuro.

**I am going to Barcelona tomorrow.** / *Voy a Barcelona mañana*

## Diferencias entre el presente simple y el continuo:

Are you talking to me? (now/*ahora*) **Present Continuous**

- Se usa el 'Present Continuous' para expresar algo que está ocurriendo ahora, en el momento que hablamos.

Does he talk to you every day? (todos los días) **Present Simple**

- Se usa el 'Present Simple' con valor general, para expresar algo que ocurre habitualmente o con cierta frecuencia. Si hay un adverbio de frecuencia (**always, sometimes, often, usually, never**, etc) en la frase, tendrás que utilizar el presente simple.

He's **playing** football (*ahora/now*)

He **plays** football every Saturday. (*Todos los sábados*)

We're **learning** English (*now/ ahora*)

We **learn** English with 'La Mansión del Inglés'

My secretary **isn't having** lunch at the moment (*ahora*)

She usually **has** lunch with me.

### ¡Cuidado!

Existen verbos que **no se usan** normalmente en **Present Continuous**.

Ejemplos:

**Want** (*querer*) / What do you want? (~~what are you wanting?~~)

**Know** (*saber*) / Do you know the price (~~Are you knowing...?~~)

**Understand** (*entender*) / I don't understand. (~~I'm not understanding~~)

**Believe** (*creer*) / I believe in life after love.

**Prefer** (*preferir*) / He prefers chicken.

**Need** (*necesitar*) / We need more money.

**Hate** (*odiar*) / She hates me.

**Like** (*gustar*) / Do you like chocolate?

**Remember** (*recordar*) / I don't remember your name.

**Forget** (*olvidar*) / You forget how much I love you.

Name .....

Class ..... Date .....

- 1** Pon los siguientes verbos en la columna que les corresponda según la ortografía de la forma verbal terminada en *-ing*.

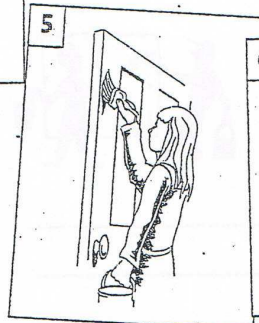
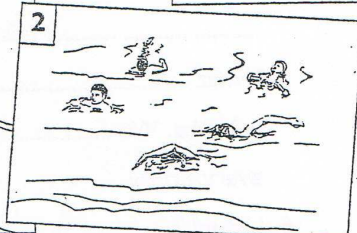
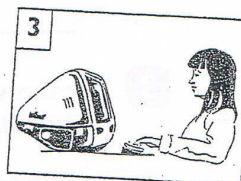
have take study write plan explore  
swim ride fall spend paint sit  
travel skim play ring go sit

- 1 Sólo se añade *-ing*  
2 Pierden la *-e* final y se añade *-ing*  
3 Se duplica la última letra y se añade *-ing*

1	2	3
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

- 2** Escribe frases describiendo lo que están haciendo las personas en las ilustraciones.

- 1 He / plan / journey  
*He's planning his journey.*  
2 They / swim / sea  
.....  
3 I / write / e-mail  
.....  
4 I / ring / brother  
.....  
5 She / paint / door  
.....  
6 He / ride / bicycle  
.....



- 3** Escribe las frases del ejercicio 2 en negativa.

- 1 *He isn't planning his journey.*  
2 .....  
3 .....  
4 .....  
5 .....  
6 .....

- 4** Haz preguntas para las frases del ejercicio 2.

- 1 What *is he planning* .....?  
2 Where .....?  
3 What .....?  
4 Who .....?  
5 What .....?  
6 What .....?

- 5** Elige la frase correcta.

- 1 a) I do worksheet 1.  
b) I'm doing worksheet 1.  
2 a) We have English lessons every week.  
b) We're having English lessons every week.  
3 a) I don't wear school clothes at the weekends.  
b) I'm not wearing school clothes at the weekends.  
4 a) I like my school clothes.  
b) I'm liking my school clothes.  
5 a) I'm going to bed at 10 o'clock every night.  
b) I go to bed at 10 o'clock every night.  
6 a) I don't go to school on Sundays.  
b) I'm not going to school on Sundays.



# 4

## Grammar I

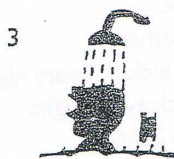
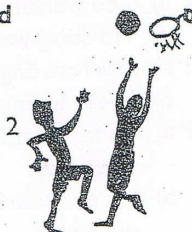
### Present continuous

**1** Write the -ing form of the verbs.

- 1 sleep ..... *sleeping* .....
- 2 stop .....
- 3 have .....
- 4 study .....
- 5 play .....
- 6 write .....
- 7 take .....
- 8 paint .....
- 9 swim .....
- 10 eat .....

- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....

**2** Look at the pictures and write the different forms.



- 1 *She's swimming.*  
*Is she swimming?*  
*She isn't swimming.*

**3** Put the verbs in the present continuous (I am doing) or the present simple (I do).

- 1 She never ..... (write) to me.
- 2 We ..... (do) a project about the planets for science.
- 3 I ..... (read) a book about fish.
- 4 My friend Maureen ..... (come) to Madrid today. She ..... (visit) Spain every year.
- 5 What ..... (you / study)?  
— Maths. We ..... (have) a test every Friday.
- 6 Listen! I ..... (talk) to you.



# LESSON 10

**Vocabulary** Clothes  
**Function** Asking for information in a shop  
**Language to go** Shopping for clothes

## Shopping



### Vocabulary and speaking

#### 1 In pairs, discuss these questions.

Do you like shopping for clothes?  
 Where do you buy your clothes?  
 Do you like shopping with friends or alone?

#### 2 Find these clothes in the picture.

shirt _____	T-shirt _____	trousers _____
skirt _____	shorts _____	sweater <u>2</u>
jacket _____	suit _____	trainers _____
shoes _____	boots _____	coat _____

#### 3 Complete the headings in the table with the words in the box.

medium small large

Size conversion table			
<b>Women</b>			
British	10	12	14
American	8-10	10-12	12-14
European	40	42	44
<b>Men</b>			
British/American	38	40	42
European	48	50	52



## Listening

- 4 Listen to a conversation in a department store. Underline the correct answer.

The customer wants:

- 1 a sweater in small / medium / large.
- 2 shorts / trousers / a skirt in size 12.
- 3 a blue / green / red skirt.

The coat costs:

- 4 £100 / £500 / £1,000.

## Language focus

- 5 Say what information the questions ask for. Write the words in the correct place.

price	colour	size	other
Have you got this sweater in large?			
Have you got these trousers in size 12?			
What size are you?			
How much is it/are they?			
How much is this/are these?			
Have you got this watch in blue?			
What colour do you like?			
Can I help you?			other
Can I try it on?			

**Note:** Look at the shop assistant's responses:

Here you are.  
Yes, of course.  
No, sorry.

## Practice

- 6 Look at the table in Exercise 5 and complete the shopping expressions.

Example: Shirt in small?

Have you got this shirt in small?

- 1 Help?
- 2 Suit in large?
- 3 Here.
- 4 Try it on?
- 5 Colour?
- 6 Bag in brown?
- 7 No.
- 8 How much / pens?
- 9 Coat in medium?
- 10 How much / diary?

- 7 Listen and repeat.

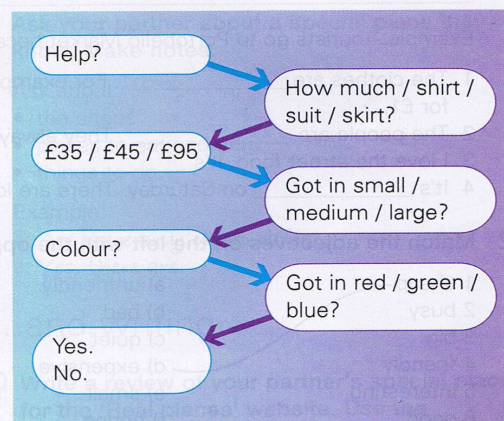
How much is it?  
Can I try it on?  
Can I help you?  
Have you got it in blue?

- 8 In pairs, practise the shop dialogue below. Choose one item of clothing to buy.

Example:

A: Can I help you?

B: How much is this suit?



## Get talking

- 9 In pairs, read the information and roleplay the conversation in the shop.

1 Student A: It is your birthday and you want to buy some presents for yourself. Look at the photos on page 84 and decide what you want to buy.

Student B: You are a shop assistant in the department store. Look at page 87 for the items you have and the prices.

2 Tell the rest of the class what you bought.

## Language to go

A: Can I help you?

B: Have you got this in large, medium and small?



> GRAMMAR REFERENCE PAGE 112  
> PRACTICE PAGE 94



## ● EVERYDAY ENGLISH

### In a clothes shop

- 1 Look at the lines of some conversations in a clothes shop. Who says them, the customer or the shop assistant? Put C or A.



Can I try it on?  
 Mm, that's nice.  
 Medium.  
 Can I help you?  
 Is it the right size?  
 How much is it?  
 Have you got something bigger?  
 By credit card.  
 This one's a bit darker.  
 What size are you?  
 No, thanks. I'm just looking.  
 Yes, the changing rooms are over there.  
 Blue.  
 Yes, it feels fine.  
 It's a bit too big/small/long/short.  
 £19.99.  
 Yes, I'm looking for a jumper.  
 No, I don't like the colour.  
 What about this one?  
 That's the last we've got, I'm afraid.  
 I'll have it, please.  
 I'll leave it, thanks.  
 What colour are you looking for?  
 Thank you. How would you like to pay?



'I'll = will. Will is an auxiliary verb.

I'll have it.

I'll leave it.

In these sentences, will expresses a decision.

- 2 Can you match any lines?

Example

'Can I help you?' 'No, thanks. I'm just looking.'

**T 65** Listen and check. In pairs, practise the dialogues.

- 3 Work in pairs. Make more conversations in a clothes shop. Use real clothes if you can.

## **VIDEO: IN A CLOTHES SHOP.**

ASSISTANT: Good afternoon, sir.

NEIL: Hello.

ASSISTANT: Can I help you?

NEIL: I'd like a suit, please.

ASSISTANT: We've got some very nice suits. You're size... sir?

NEIL: I'm size 44.

ASSISTANT: I'm sorry, sir. You're size 38.

NEIL: Ah!

JULIA: I like this red one. Do you like this one?

NEIL: No, I don't.

JULIA: Does it fit?

NEIL: It's too tight. ... The sleeves are too long.

JULIA: That one's nice.

NEIL: The trousers are too short.

JULIA: This one?

NEIL: No, the jacket doesn't fit.

JULIA: I like this blue one.

NEIL: The jacket's too short. ... The jacket's too long.

ASSISTANT: Do you like this one?

NEIL: No.

JULIA: This one?

NEIL: No.

ASSISTANT: That one?

NEIL: No. Yes. Yes! I like this one.

JULIA: It isn't too tight?

NEIL: No.

ASSISTANT: Does the jacket fit?

NEIL: Yes, it does.

JULIA: Do the trousers fit?

NEIL: Yes, they do. ... Can I pay by credit card?

ASSISTANT: Of course, sir. It's very nice. It's an Italian suit.

NEIL: How much is it?

ASSISTANT: It's £399.95.

NEIL: How much?

JULIA: It's an excellent suit.

NEIL: No, it's too expensive.

ASSISTANT: It's Italian.

NEIL: Have you got any cheap suits?

ASSISTANT: Over there. Next to the counter, sir.

NEIL: Can I have this one, please?

ASSISTANT: Thank you, sir.

NEIL: Excuse me. I'd like a shirt.

JULIA: No, Neil, please!

NEIL: Julia, please! I'd like a shirt. And this one is too old. I'd like to see the shirts, please.

ASSISTANT: I'm sorry, sir. The shirts are in Men's Fashion.